

## Dutch Bulbs

Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus,  
Snowdrops, Freesia, Crocuses

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VOL. LXXXII.—NO. 118

"Our Boys"  
Are OffA Memorable Scene at the Drill  
Hall Farewell to Victoria's  
Volunteers.Appropriate Exercises Marking  
a Momentous Event in Im-  
perial History.British Columbia's Hearty Offer-  
ing of Soldiers of the  
Queen.

"It's the Soldiers of The Queen, my lads  
"Who've been—my lads—  
"Who've seen—my lads—  
"In the fight for Britain's glory, lads,  
"When we've had to show them what we  
"mean,  
"And when we say we're always won,  
"And when they ask us how it's done—  
"We proudly point to every one  
"Of Britain's soldiers of the Queen."

British Columbia's capital last night took leave of the first British Columbia soldiers who have gone forth to stand shoulder to shoulder with kinsmen from Australia, India, South Africa and Motherland in fighting the battles of Greater Britain.

The occasion was momentous, for it marked the wedding of a new link in the chain of Imperial Federation, the importance of which it is impossible to overestimate. It was memorable, too—an epoch in Victoria's history condensed into a single night.

That the city is proud of her soldier sons was manifest everywhere. The drill hall was crowded to its very doors with quite ten thousand enthusiastic subjects of the Queen. They were ready to bear without complaint compressing into an almost solid mass of humanity, if only they might get one glimpse of the brave fellows who are to maintain the city's fame in the Transvaal; they were glad to stand in thousands outside the hall, craning necks and straining ears by doors or windows, if only they might take up the ringing cheer when the contingent for active service came forward, or were called up man by man to receive the token of the city's regard; they were out, too, to line the streets with massed humanity all the way from the drill hall to the dock, to cheer the parting contingent as headed by the regimental band and escorted by the comrades who stay in the home guard, on the first stage of their long journey to where Britain's other sons are already proving the undimmed brightness of British arms.

It was not a wildly excitable, hysterically-enthusiastic parting, but the farewell of a solid, undemonstrative people, whose glory is in British liberty, and whose religion is its preservation. If red fire and rhetoric were not conspicuous in the leave-taking, it was not because all hearts did not beat in unison; all hopes and prayers unite. Victorians gave their sons and brothers proudly to the flag—gave them with hopes of their safe return, but with fixed confidence in their courage, their fitness for the field, and their loyalty to Queen and country.

Within the drill hall the proceedings were limited to a few addresses by prominent public men, civil and military—with songs that stirred the blood. Then the volunteers who have been accepted by their country were one by one called forward, and the Lieutenant-Governor in appropriate words wished them God speed, and presented to each the purse that so imperfectly expresses the earnest of their city's appreciation. Then came the cheers—for soldiers and for Queen. A perfect torrent of spontaneous cheering greeted the appearance of the favorite of the manly youth of Victoria, Acting Sergeant Scott.

After the speeches and the music, the cheers and the plaudits, the crowd lingered—and it was then, as hands were wrung, with tears in many cases, that the departing soldiers realized how deep was the undercurrent of the city's feeling.

In the march to the wharf, too, the mothers and daughters of Victoria forgot the muddy roads—forgot their usual impassiveness and cold reserve—and walked proudly beside their sons and brothers and friends in the ranks, nor let the tears be seen until the last kisses had been exchanged, the final cheer rang out echoing across the harbor, and the Victoria contingent for the Canadian regiment off to the Transvaal, on board the Yosemite had rounded the outer wharf and disappeared in the night out on the strait of Fuca.

It was evidence of the feeling of the citizens that Sunday night's farewell to the volunteers would live in history as a never-to-be-forgotten gathering, that although the muster was not called for until 9:30, the hall was well filled two hours earlier. The platform for the speakers of the evening had been placed at the rear of the hall—as during the visit to the city of Dan Coffey's band, who have the men of the Fifth Foot position, the half-company for active service, with Captain Blanchard their commanding officer, immediately facing the raised platform.

Behind, around, in galleries, everywhere—the citizens were packed so tightly as to seem one solid mass.

Major Redfern was chairman, and the proceedings opened with that magnificent old martial hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers." Led by the band and joined in by thousands, its ringing strains filled the great hall.

The Divine blessing upon the departing volunteers was then invoked by His Lordship Bishop Porritt, whose voice, in the reverent silence was heard clear and full to the furthest limits of the building.

"O Almighty God," he prayed, "King of all Kings, and governor of all things, whose power no creature is able to re-

sist, pour down Thy blessing, we beseech Thee, upon us now gathered in Thy name. Receive into Thy Almighty and most merciful protection the souls and bodies of these Thy soldiers, enrolled in the army of Our Most Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria. Be with them in their going out and coming in. Preserve them from all perils and dangers by land and by sea. Be unto them a defence against the face of the enemy, and grant, if it be Thy gracious will, that they may return to us in triumph, having done their duty with a thankful remembrance of Thy mercy. Bless all engaged in the war. Succor the wounded. Pardon the dying, comfort the mourners, and may those who have been called to their great account find mercy at Thy hands. Hasten the time when peace and order may be restored to our Empire, and grant unto us that true righteousness which alone exalteth a nation. We ask it in the name and for the sake of Jesus Christ, Our Blessed Lord and Saviour. Amen."

## THE MAYOR'S FAREWELL.

His Worship Mayor Redfern, who followed in a brief address, was particularly impressive in his remarks, which were listened to with closest attention. He said, he said, that the present occasion would become a memorable one in the history of the city—as well it might. Was it not the first time in the history of the city that Victorians had gathered for such a purpose? The people of Victoria had assembled to bid farewell and God speed to twenty-six of their own number who had been chosen to form part of the Canadian contingent for the Transvaal—and Victorians well knew that they would do their part honorably and well in fighting the battles of our Queen and Empire. (Applause.)

In offering themselves for this active service, the Mayor continued, the men who the Victorians now turned out to honor had accepted a grave responsibility—the responsibility of maintaining and upholding the honor of Victoria and of British Columbia. He felt sure that this high trust was safe in their hands. And when in the distant Transvaal they stood shoulder to shoulder with other "soldiers of the Queen," although they might find some who were men of perilous perhaps in the use and profession of arms, none would be found more courageous or more loyal than these British Columbia volunteers. (Applause.)

War was always to be regretted; the present was no exception. But still to the present crisis of the nation there was occasion for rejoicing; it had been demonstrated the solidity of the British Empire in fact as well as feeling. The Empire was not an aggregation of isolated nations, each working out its own destiny and content with its own hopes and plans and policies—but a great and individual whole—an empire presenting a solid front to the world of nations. (Applause.)

The confident and cheerful echo of the feeling of every Victorian when he extended to the departing volunteers the best wishes of their city, and the most heartfelt prayers for their welfare, safety and prosperity. It might be—which God forbid—that some would never return. If so, the world would know that they had brave men, doing their duty at their country's call. All would hope, however, that this was not to be—that all from whom the city now took farewell would return, to be welcomed back, with open arms by their fellow-citizens, who then would join again in thanking them for their services—and not for their services alone, but for their part in the making of a new world.

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Marching  
OrdersVictorians First on the Move—  
Provision for the Families  
of Recruits.Officers Given Further Details  
of Equipment Required  
on Service.Four Nurses by the Sardinian  
—Governor-General's Sec-  
retary as Staff Officer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—Marching orders for Canada's volunteers for South Africa were issued from the department to-night. A company's right half will leave Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific at 2 p.m. to-morrow and arrive at Quebec at 7 a.m. on the 29th. A company's left half will leave Winnipeg by the Canadian Pacific on the 24th inst., and arrive at Quebec at 7 a.m. on the 27th. The company arrivals at Levis will be as follows:

Wednesday, 25th—Ottawa and Kingston and Montreal companies.

Thursday—Toronto, London, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Friday—Halifax and left half A company from Winnipeg.

Sunday, 29th—Right half A company from British Columbia.

ALLOWANCE TO MARRIED MEN.

N. C. officers and men who are married will be granted a separation allowance from the date of embarkation in Canada until the date of disembarkation on their return on the following scale: Wife 15 cents per diem, each girl under the age of 16 years 5 cents per diem; each boy under the age of 14 years 5 cents per diem.

Wives and families of N. C. officers and men on the establishment of permanent corps will be permitted to retain their quarters and to draw rations until the return of the force to Canada.

OFFICERS' EQUIPMENT.

The following instructions are issued for the guidance of officers:

(A) With reference to M. O. 213 (B) of the 13th inst. the two suits of serge and one karki therein referred to will be issued to officers free.

(B) Revolvers and a supply of ammunition will be issued free. The officers commanding will draw requisite supply at Quebec.

(C) The force will be clothed as Rifles, and will in addition have one suit of karki. White helmets and field caps will be worn, also sambrolo belts. If leather scabbards are not procurable, the ordinary soldiers' may be used.

(D) Tunnies and mess jackets are not to be taken. Medals are not to be taken, as the ribbon one-half inch wide is all that is worn on karki frocks.

(E) Each company will be required to supply an officers' camping and messing outfit.

(F) White haversacks will be obtained at Quebec.

(G) Officers will be allowed to take 100 lbs. of baggage, packed in a trunk, which will be left at the base of operations.

(H) All articles should be distinctly marked with officer's name and corps.

(I) The most comfortable dress for active service are knickerbockers with puttees, or, if procurable, puttee leggings; great coats should be worn loose in camp, that they may fit over sword and belt.

ON THE SARDINIAN.

Four nurses are to go, and it was decided to-day that accommodation will be furnished them on the Sardinian.

The latest orders are that the vessel will proceed direct to Capetown. She will sail on the 31st.

Two Maxim guns will be taken, also Morris tubes for rifle practice on ship-board.

Major Drummond, military secretary to His Excellency, has been appointed chief staff officer to Col. Otter, the Governor-General and the war office having granted him leave of absence.

THE MAINLAND QUOTA.

Records Show that Volunteers Come of Good Fighting Stock—Vancouver Citizens' Gift.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Oct. 22.—About \$25 per man has been raised on short notice at this writing for the Vancouver South African contingent.

The following is a short description of the men volunteering from Vancouver and Westminster:

From Vancouver.

SERGEANT J. MOSCROPE—Age 27; born in Cumberland, England. Address nearest relative, Thos. Moscrop, Vancouver. Ten years in Vancouver. Last occupation, school teacher South Vancouver.

LIEUT. CORP. J. J. SINCLAIR—Age 23; born Aberdeen, Scotland. Address nearest relative, Jas. Sinclair, 95 Union Grove, Aberdeen, Scotland. Two years and nine months in Vancouver. Last occupation, Hastings mill.

PTB. R. MACKIE—Age 26; born London, Eng. Address nearest relative, Mrs. Mackie, 401 Drake street, Vancouver. Eight years Royal Fusiliers. Two years in Vancouver. Last occupation, cooper.

PTB. W. F. WHITELEY—Age 22; born Victoria, B. C., parents' address (step-father) H. W. Sheppard, chief of police, Victoria. Brother, No. 2 company, Victoria, Chas. J. Sheppard.

PTB. A. J. NYE—Age 22; born Brighton, Sussex, Eng. Father, A. D. Nye; address North Vancouver, B.C.

Ten years in Vancouver; mechanic, in business for himself. Great uncle commissioned in British army. Brother served in British army.

PTB. P. GREAVES—Age 26; born Norfolk, Trent, Sheffield. Address nearest relative, 1309 Seymour street, Vancouver (Mrs. Greaves). Three uncles in British regulars. One year six months in Vancouver. Last occupation, carpenter at C. P. R. shops.

PTB. H. E. NIEBERGALL—Age 22; born Waterloo county, Ont. Father John Niebergall; address Calgary, N.W.T. Two years in Vancouver. Clerk Badminton hotel; by calling druggist.

PTB. G. WALLACE—Age 26; born Greenwich, Kent, Eng. Address nearest relative, Jas. Wallace, 13 Park Lane, Greenwich, fighting blood; father Jas. Wallace, South Surrey Volunteers. Six months in Vancouver; last occupation bookkeeper Royal Grocery.

PTB. W. JACKSON—Age 35; born London, Eng. Address nearest relative Mrs. Johnson, Chapel Mansions, Chapel road, Nottingham, Eng. Six years in Vancouver; last occupation fishing.

PTB. S. O. BIRLEN—Age 23; born Haydock, N.B. Address nearest relative S. O. Birlen, Moncton, N.B. Eight months in Vancouver; last occupation carpenter.

PTB. C. C. THOMPSON—Age 22; born Eastern Canada. Address nearest relative Miss E. Thompson, 32 John street, Toronto. Father W. F. H. Thompson, Nottingham, Eng. Fighting blood; grandfather Col. W. A. Thompson; great grandfather Col. W. Thompson; uncle, Fred Thompson, Queen's Own, Toronto; uncle, Bush Thompson, Queen's Own. Three years in Vancouver; two years in Kootenay. Last occupation, clerk Royal Grocery.

PTB. S. HARRISON—Age 28; born Belfast, Ireland. Address of nearest relative, Kingston, Dublin. Fighting blood; grandfather, Major Harrison, 6th Rifles; uncle, Capt. Harrison, Irish Militia. Four years in Vancouver. Last occupation, carpenter.

PTB. H. J. ALLEN—Age 27; born London, Eng. Address nearest relative, London, Eng. Four years in Vancouver. Last occupation, boom man.

PTB. J. H. LIVINGSTONE, B.A.—Age 24; born Sarnia, Ont. Address nearest relative, Dr. A. Livingstone, Melita, Man. Fighting blood; Dr. A. M. Livingstone, father, one of the volunteers of Toronto at the time of the Fenian scare. Six months in Vancouver; last occupation, student at law, 2nd year, office of Jos. Martin, Q.C.

PTB. H. BONNER—Age 28; born Eastern Canada. Address nearest relative, 223 Hamilton street, Vancouver. Six years in Vancouver. Last occupation, clerk Oriental hotel.

PTB. G. HUTCHINGS—Age 25; born Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Hants, England. Parents' address, Trafalgar House, Chichester, Sussex, England. Father, Commander R. N. (retired), 2nd Life Brigade, Second Dorset Regiment; brother, Alfred, Second South Middlesex Regiment. Resident of Vancouver 18 months; clerk in J. Skinner & Co.'s store.

PTB. R. McALMONT—Age 24; born Pakenham, Ont. Address nearest relative, Wm. Jas. McAlmont, Montreal, Que. Address nearest relative, 1200 St. George street, Toronto. Fighting blood; served himself in German regular army; Chas. Loaman (brother) navy machinist H. M. S. Princess of Wales. In Westminster three years; last occupation, attendant at asylum for insane.

PTB. W. WALLACE—Age 29; born Scarborough, Caledonia, Scotland. Address nearest relative, Rev. R. B. Wallace (father) Little Tew, Oxfordshire, England. In Westminster three years; last occupation, tallyman, Royal City Mills.

PTB. A. BATTSON—Age 22; born Lincoln, Nebraska. Address nearest relative, Wm. Battson, 1000 West 1st, Westminster. Fighting blood; father Joe Adams, civil war. In Westminster six months, last occupation, drummer Cunningham Hardware Co.

PTB. W. H. BROOKING—Age 23; born Hamilton, Ontario. Address nearest relative, S. Brookings, Winnipeg. Fighting blood; Capt. J. H. Brookings, grandfather. In Westminster 18 months; last occupation, druggist.

PTB. J. PORTER SMITH—Age 25; born Shepton, Mallet, Somerset, Eng. Address nearest relative (brother), Dr. Frederick Porter Smith, London, England. Fighting blood; brother, R. Porter Smith, torpedo instructor H. M. S. Majestic, flagship Channel Squadron. In Westminster two years; last occupation, bank messenger, Bank of British Columbia.

PTB. C. LEAMY—Age 26; born Ottawa, Ontario. Address nearest relative, Jas. Leamy, crown timber agent, New Westminster. In Westminster fourteen years; last occupation, clerk.

PTB. OTTWAY WYKIE—Age 34; born Ireland. Address nearest relative, O. F. Wykie, Langley. In Westminster 11 years; last occupation, guard in asylum.

MANITOBA HALF COMPANY.

To Leave for Quebec Tuesday Afternoon—Recruiting Still Going On.

Winnipeg, Oct. 22.—(Special)—District orders were issued this evening calling for the Manitoba half company of volunteers for Transvaal to report for duty at 9 a.m. on Monday, as the company would leave for Quebec on Tuesday, the 24th, at 4 p.m. The recruiting list is still open; about 45 have been accepted. The departure is earlier than expected as it was supposed that the Manitoba half company would behold here until the arrival of the balance of the Western unit from British Columbia.

The eight Westminister men average as follows: Height 5 feet 10 inches; weight 163½ lbs.; chest 37½.

CORP. G. B. CORBOULD (in charge) Age 22; born Yarmouth, England. Address nearest relative, G. E. Corbould, 1401 West 1st, Vancouver. Fighting blood; grandfather Chas. Corbould, British Navy; great grandfather, Dr. Durie, Royal Artillery; great uncle, Col. Durie, Queen's Own, Toronto; great uncle, late Col. C. Durie, British regulars. In Westminster 19 years; last occupation, law student.

PTB. ALBERT LOHMAN—Age 34; born Hannover, Germany. Address nearest relative, Jas. Sloan, No. 4 McGill street, Toronto. Fighting blood; served himself in German regular army; Chas. Loaman (brother) navy machinist H. M. S. Princess of Wales. In Westminster three years; last occupation, attendant at asylum for insane.

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MANITOBA HALF COMPANY.

To Leave for Quebec Tuesday Afternoon—Recruiting Still Going On.

Five Hours  
Engaged.Elandslaagte Marked With Des-  
perate Bravery by British  
and Boers Alike.Position Carried With Wild Rush  
at Dusk While Cavalry  
Pursued in Dark.Boer General Dies in British  
Camp—Many Prisoners and  
Casualties Heavy.

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 22.—The war office this afternoon published the following despatch to the secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, from the general commanding in Natal, Sir Geo. Stewart White, regarding the engagement at Elandslaagte, between Glencoe and Ladysmith, when the British, under General French, routed the Transvaal forces under General Jan H. M. Hock, second in command in the Transvaal army, who was himself wounded and captured, and has since died:

"White, commanding Natal, to the secretary of state for war, Filed Ladysmith, Oct. 22, 10:30 a.m.

"In the action at Elandslaagte yesterday the troops engaged were the following: Cavalry—Fifth Lancers; a squadron of the Fifth Dragoon Guards; the Imperial Light Horse; and two squadrons of National Carbineers. Artillery—Twenty-First Field Battery; Forty-Second Field Battery; and Natal Field Battery. Infantry—The Devonshire Regiment; half battalion of the Gordon Highlanders; and the Manchester Regiment. The whole force was under General French with Colonel Hamilton commanding the infantry.

"I was present in person from 3:40 p.m., but did not assume direction of the fight, which was left in the hands of General French. Although desultory firing took place early in the day, when reinforcements sent out later on ascertaining the enemy's strength were arriving from Ladysmith, the real action did not begin until 3:30 p.m.

"At that hour the Boers held a position of very exceptional strength, consisting of a rocky hill about a mile and a half southeast of Elandslaagte station.

"At 3:30 our guns took position on a ridge 4,000 yards from the Boers, whose guns at once opened fire. This fire was generally well directed, but somewhat high. Contrary to previous experience, their shells burst well.

"The Imperial Light Horse moved towards the left of the enemy's position and two squadrons of the Fifth Lancers towards his right. During the artillery duel, mounted Boers pushed out from their left and engaged the Imperial Light Horse. In a few minutes the enemy's guns ceased firing, and our artillery was turned on the mounted Boers, who had engaged the Imperial Light Horse, and who at once fell back.

"After the artillery preparations our infantry advanced to the attack, supported by our guns in the second position. The Devonshires held the enemy in front, while the Manchester Regiment and Gordon Highlanders turned his left flank.

"The Boer guns, although temporarily silenced, invariably opened fire again on the slightest opportunity, and were served with great courage.

"After severe fighting our infantry carried the position. This was accomplished at 6:30 p.m., the enemy standing his ground to the last with courage and tenacity.

"The Fifth Lancers and a squadron of the Fifth Dragoon Guards charged through the retreating Boers in the dark, doing considerable execution.

"We captured the Boer camp, with tents and wagons and horses, and also two guns. The Boer losses were considerable, including a number of wounded and unwounded prisoners. Among the former are General Jan Hock and Piet Joubert, nephew of Commander General Joubert. One goods train with supplies for the regiment was recovered.

"Our loss, I regret to say, was heavy. It is roughly computed at 150 killed and wounded.

"The collection of the wounded over a large area in the dark and the arrangements for sending them in have thus far occupied our time and attention. A full list will go to you later.

"Our wounded and those of the enemy are now arriving by trains. Beside Boers, we have many Hollanders, Germans and other prisoners of mixed nationalities.

"The behaviour of our troops and of the colonial forces was admirable."

ENTHUSIASM IN CAPE TOWN.

Capetown, Oct. 22.—The news of Gen. French's victory at Elandslaagte has just been published here. It caused great enthusiasm. News papers were quickly on the streets with special editions and the people left the churches in order to get details of the fighting. Shiel, a former German officer, who was with the

section of the Boers in the engagement, was taken prisoner.

The despatches from the front show the engagement to have been a brilliant feat of arms. The Boers were strongly entrenched and fought with their wonted bravery. They seized every opportunity of coming into action, and were ready to serve their guns whenever they could get a chance.

The British wounded are now being taken to Ladysmith. Every care and attention are also being given to the Boer wounded, who are being despatched down the country.

VALOR ON BOTH SIDES.

Capetown, Oct. 22.—6 p.m.—The following details from official sources are at hand regarding the battle yesterday at Elandslaagte: "The Boers, although driven from their guns, returned again and again whenever opportunity occurred. The high ground near the left of the enemy's position was occupied at the commencement of the action by the British creeping along the crest and making a wide circuit.

"The infantry attack was directed against the right of the enemy's position, the former coming quickly into contact with the Boers, who at that point occupied a strong footing, which they held resolutely until a flank attack was

made by our troops, who advanced with great dash and in spite of heavy losses carried the main position with a rush just as the light was falling.

"The ground traversed by our troops was rough and stony, and the capture of the position was a fine feat of arms. The cavalry lapped well around and inflicted severe loss upon the enemy.

AN IMPORTANT BLOW.

"It was highly important to strike a severe blow, as the Orange Free State forces are known to be concentrated northwest of Ladysmith in considerable strength.

"The flank attack was gallantly delivered by the Manchester Regiment, the Gordon Highlanders and the Imperial Light Horse. The front attack was done with splendid spirit by the Devonshire Regiment.

"The wounded are being attended to in the principal church in Ladysmith, which has been converted into a hospital.



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### THE LEAVE TAKING.

Will the people of Victoria ever forget the scene in the Drill Hall and the streets last night? Surely it was an occasion to stir the most sluggish blood and to impress itself indelibly upon the most fleeting memory.

What did it all mean? It meant several things. One of them was a feeling of feverish appreciation on the part of their fellow citizens of the courage and patriotism exhibited by the brave fellows who have placed their lives at the disposal of their Queen and country. But the great key note of the splendid and enthusiastic gathering was Imperial Unity. This it was that inspired every one.

Thus this meeting is a lesson to ourselves as well as a part of the alphabet which spells "British Empire" to the world in letters so large that no one can mistake their meaning.

### THE WAR.

General White's victory over the Boers coming on the heels of the battle of Glencoe can hardly fail to have a demoralizing effect upon the enemy. By this time the silly notion of the Boers that the British will not fight, must be pretty well dissipated. They were not the only people who thought so. Only an insane jealousy of Great Britain could have led the nations of Continental Europe to form such an estimate of our soldiers. Nowhere has this notion been more in evidence than in France. Yet France, after her experience in Tonquin and Madagascar, ought to know that troops able to cope with savage tribes as the British have in Afghanistan, Burma, the Sudan and elsewhere, are no mean fighters.

There is considerable surprise that the British war office has seen fit to send so large a force to South Africa as will be under the command of General Buller. It is explained by some that the Imperial government expects the pacification of the country to be a very serious matter, and by others as showing a desire to end the war by a display of force rather than by actual fighting. Doubtless both of these reasons had their weight, but we incline to the belief that the primary object of this great display is to show to the world that the Empire is prepared on land as well as on sea, to do battle for her rights. The request to the colonies to furnish contingents is not explainable on any other ground. Great Britain has plenty of men within her own borders to subdue a half dozen Transvaals and as many Orange Free States. But the occasion arrived when the solidarity of the Empire could be demonstrated, and advantage has been taken of it in a manner that will be full of significance to all the world. The finest army that ever crossed the sea will soon be landed in South Africa. It could be landed just as readily in China. Perhaps that is enough to say on this point.

We notice in the despatches in papers printed elsewhere than in British Columbia the statement that Col. Vincent has offered to arm, equip and maintain a thousand men at his own expense during the campaign and that a Canadian, whose name is not given, has authorized Col. Vincent to say that he will do the same thing for five hundred men. This is a feature of the Empire's military prowess that has not been taken into account—the readiness of its sons everywhere to step to the front and bear the burdens as well as the risks of war.

Vryburg, which the Boers occupied a week ago yesterday, is a station on the railway south of Mafeking. It was only held by a small detachment of police,

## Working Mine On West Coast

Port Hughes Settlement Called  
Into Existence With Post  
Office and Hotel.

British Pacific Company's Property—Attractive Plan for  
Public Investment.

The attention of Victorians has been called in these columns quite frequently of late to the development of the remarkable copper property at Mount Sicker, carried on under the capable direction of Mr. Henry Croft. It is doubtful if the business men of this city have begun to realize what the existence of a shipping mine of the magnitude that this property promises to assume, in such close proximity to the city, really means to them and to the community generally.

Just now we have to refer to another property of which, although not yet quite advanced to the shipping stage, great things are expected. It is known as the New York group, and is situated at Port Hughes, at the head of Bedford sound, West Coast of Vancouver Island. It consists of seven claims and is held by the British Pacific Gold Property Company, of this city. For the information of the public generally, it may not be amiss to give a few details as to this company and its operations. It was organized some two years and a half ago, and comprises in its board of directors some of the leading citizens of Victoria and of Eastern Canada.

During this time it has been quietly working without making any attempt at "booming" either its properties or itself. Organized, as it has been, with the object of producing dividends for its shareholders, not by any undue inflation of its interests or any species of stock market manipulation, but by the processes of legitimate mining only, it has endeavored assiduously to acquire such properties as would, under careful management, expeditiously bring about this desired end.

It fitted out prospectors and sent them into different parts of the province. It employed confidential agents in promising mining sections, and by this and other means it acquired, after careful selection, a large number of properties, the last secured being the New York group above referred to.

All the indications of this property from the first pointed to the fact that in securing it the company was most fortunate, and further exploration has proved that it possesses mineral resources of such extent and value that it was manifestly in its interest to devote all its energies to the development of this property. As the group was situated about 2 1/2 miles from the salt water at the head of Bedford sound, the company immediately set about securing a wharf site there, and accordingly obtained from the provincial government a 21-year lease of the only portion of land having a deep water frontage at that point.

Its next move was to construct a floating dock and warehouse for receiving supplies and shipping ore, etc.

Communication was opened with the coast office department at Ottawa, with the view of having a post office established to be known as Port Hughes, with the result that assurances have been received by the company that a post office will be established there in the near future.

In the meantime development work has been pushed forward vigorously, shafts, tanks and tunnels driven, many men being employed as could be worked to advantage. The supplies necessary for maintaining the force of men employed here and in connection with other mines in the vicinity soon necessitated the establishment of a regular service to this port by the C. P. N. Company, at least every two weeks and often if required.

Following in the wake of these notable changes within the past few months in the condition of affairs at this point Mr. Moses McGregor, of this city, conceived the idea of building a hotel at Port Hughes. He is now engaged in erecting a commodious building for the purpose which would not be out of place in any city, and that he will be the host will be sufficient guarantee that the guests remaining while under his roof will be most hospitably entertained and comfortably cared for.

Surrounded as the place is with magnificent scenery, with fish and game in abundance, and with mineral deposits that have already become famous, there is little doubt that in the near future he will be amply repaid for his outlay, as the attractions of the locality for tourists and mining men become more widely known.

The most recent action on the part of the company in reference to the property itself, aside from the development work done, has been the location and record of an application to the commissioner for the settlement under the provisions of the new Consolidated Act for power and other purposes of the extensive water power afforded by Port Hughes, which flows through the property, the main driving power of which is located within a few feet of the works on the Omaka claim.

In addition to the ordinary boarding house, sleeping quarters for the men, and stable, the camp is provided with a complete assay outfit, and assayer, so that ore taken out every day can be tested and sorted according to value on the dump.

Average samples from the dump have yielded from 13 to 15 per cent. copper, while the higher grade of the chalcopyrite taken out gives 22.62 per cent. copper, or within a small fraction of the theoretical maximum yield of pure copper.

An assay of \$25.50 per ton in gold from a portion of the same ledge matter has also been obtained.

For tracings, photographic cuts, and full description of the extraordinary nature and extent of the outcrop and other characteristics and resources of the property itself, the reader is referred to the engineer's reports and quarterly statements, which may be seen at the company's office, No. 28 Broad street, where specimens of the ore, which has recently received a medal and diploma of honor at Earl's Court exhibition, London, are on view. All inquiries will there receive the most obliging and courteous attention from Mr. J. K. Campbell, who will be pleased to afford anyone the fullest information in his possession respecting this valuable property.

And in this connection it is only proper to call attention to the published advertisement of the company respecting

the offer it has made to the public therein, which so far as we are aware, has never been made by any mining company in this country. So desirous are the directors of leaving nothing undone to safeguard the interests of present and prospective investors in this company's undertaking, that they have agreed to return to such persons all the money they put in in dividends before the directors themselves receive any in this way; all stock in the meantime, other than treasury stock, being placed in the custody of the bank until the desired end shall have been accomplished.

It can hardly be expected that any company could make a fairer or more generous offer than this.

They have also agreed to allow persons preferring to do so, to purchase shares on the instalment plan by paying one cent per share per month until the full purchase price of ten cents per share has been paid.

There therefore is an opportunity afforded every one even of the most limited means, in the easiest possible way and upon the same terms as if he were a spot cash purchaser, to acquire an interest in a property within easy reach of Victoria, which bids fair to take its rank among the greatest wealth-producers in this country.

What necessity is there, it may reasonably be asked, for anyone to send his money to the further limits of the province and beyond, upon a purely speculative errand, to develop a property which he will probably never see, of which he knows little or nothing, and without practically any guarantee of returns, when right here almost at our doors is a property and proposition that, every thing considered, have no parallel in this province.

And when every dollar invested, while bringing a revenue to the investor will help build up the city in whose prosperity every merchant and manufacturer, every tradesman and mechanic, every clerk and official, every resident and property holder, no matter what may be his occupation, has a common interest?

## Music and The Stage.

Plays and players of interest to  
Victorians.

After comedy and farce, and before the season of opera, Victorians are this evening to have a night of old time minstrelsy. Gorton's is the coming company, and there is this in their billing that augurs well—they do not show a small army of black faced artists on their stage, the inference being that quality rather than quantity is aimed at. Besides, the Gorton minstrels last year proved a very satisfactory company; and their press notices this season have been of a decidedly complimentary character. Here is a sample from the Bangor Wig and Courier: "The regular season of 1898-9 at the Opera house was inaugurated on Saturday night with Gorton's minstrels as the attraction. A good audience was present and enjoyed a bright, breezy show in which clever black faced and white faced performers united to make an amusing and interesting programme. Part first brought out the laughter producing qualities of some jolly and men whose efforts were appreciated; and a number of entertaining songs, those by the quartette especially, were well received by the audience. The work of Billy De Rue, George Mullen, Ed. Fox, De Witt Cooke and C. H. Larkin especially made this part go effectively. The cornet orchestra was a feature and its music was very pleasing. In the second part there was a good variety of clever acts, which received the applause of the audience. They included "Plantation Pastimes," introducing George Mullen in his trombone solo and dancing by Fox, Vonder and Mullen. Billy De Rue, comedian and parodist; Gorton and Lee, in musical comedy; De Witt Cooke, in big Indian club exercises; Edward W. Fox, in comedy and dancing; Jerry Sandford, whistler, and Mullen and Vonder, acrobatic comedians."


Although Manager Jamieson has made every effort to get them—even going so far as to guarantee \$4,000 and a percentage for a week divided between this city and Vancouver—Misses Klaw and Erlanger, who have chartered the Bostonians' western tour, insist that they cannot extend their trip into British Columbia. It is just possible that had they come, Victorians would have had another big disappointment, for without Jessie Bartlett Davis, the Bostonians are said to have sadly failed this season in coming up to expectations. The true story of how the famous quartette separated from the company of which she has so long been a feature is said by Frederic Edward McKay to be this: "Mrs. Davis had been with the Bostonians for eleven years, and had sung indefatigably throughout that time. That is to say, whereas almost all of the other principals have had understudies, there have been none for Mrs. Davis. She has had no such adjunct. While she has reaped the benefits of the prestige and prosperity of that famous troupe, it is equally true that within the last several years, when extremely hard lines have been encountered now and then, Mrs. Davis has helped materially to tide over financial hard times. Naturally she has had many small comforts and luxuries as befitting the most important member of the cast. For instance, the drawing room on the sleepers was always allotted to her, and in the three-sheds announcing the list of those appearing with the Bostonians, Mrs. Davis had been given the all-important special tag line with an "and," followed by her name. At the end of last season Mrs. Davis was requested to sign another contract, but it was made plain to her that the drawing room would be reserved for Miss Helen Bertram, the soprano, and that that very desirable "and" would be obliterated. These were the straws that broke the camel's back, if I may be pardoned for drawing a comparison between that curious animal and Mrs. Davis, and so it was that the Bostonians now have their drawing-room and their "and," but are sadly lacking their trump-card."

The Grand Opera Company reorganized for this season at Superior, Wis., with New York materials and a success to which the press of the Wisconsin town devoted columns. "Wang," which has never yet been produced in this province, is the company's extra attraction, and doubtless will both draw and please immensely when it is given here, for it is very, very bright and funny, and abounds in pretty music, catchy songs, besides bringing into action the full strength of the company. Rob Lett of course plays "Wang," the impetuous agent. To quote the Superior Telegram: "a splendid voice and acts the part admirably. Miss Gaillard, as the

widow Frimousse, has opportunity for the display of her excellent voice, and while her rendition of the part is very satisfactory, one is disposed to believe that it does not show the very best of her ability. Miss Moore makes a very pretty Pringle Matraya; she has a sweet voice and sings the part delightfully; and Miss Emmert's "Marie" discloses a voice of fine quality and power, and she acts as well as she sings. In a company of such exceptional general excellence it is almost invidious to specify beyond the special stars. "Wang" gives about all the company an opportunity, and every one was thoroughly satisfactory. The Colonel Fracasse of Mr. Swickard is admirable; Mr. Pache makes a very acceptable Lieutenant Boucher; and Mr. Flech's "Pepi" is properly ludicrous in make-up and as well sung. A chorus of splendid volume, and elaborate costumes and paraphernalia round out an organization which will certainly satisfy the high anticipations which the announcement of a Grand production always arouses, and Superior music lovers will have a warm welcome for its company" whenever it comes this way."

"The Milk White Flag," which is the next of the Hoyt productions to come this way, holds the date of November 6, and has the credit of being under the Dunne and Ryley management, which means usually a well-selected company. When Mr. Eugene Arnold—who presides at the piano in the Victoria theatre orchestra—was with the company last season and the season before, it numbered all thirty talented people. It was then, as it is now, a royalty payer, in consequence of which Mr. Hoyt himself carefully supervised the cast, and permitted only good people in it. Victorians will live in hope that the same rule applies this year, although as one play is a satire on the United States "National Guard" system it is hardly to be expected to prove as attractive here as on the other side of the mystic line.

The collapse of the George Wood-chorpe Company, through managerial desertion, will not appeal to the spontaneous charity of the Bohemian element of the city. Besides these, there are members of the stranded company's known to include several very talented district messengers, hackmen, waiters, etc.—being therefore self-supporting. The survivors of the wreck took a benefit at A. O. U. W. hall last night O'CONNOR A. O. U. W. hall Saturday night, presenting "Michael Strogoff" as it perhaps never was presented before, or will never be again. It is to be hoped that Fred Cooper will return ere long from California to explain matters satisfactorily. There appears to be no law under which he can be extradited for telling the members of the company that they could act. It was merely wasted sarcasm. Perhaps it was seeing them try that induced his flight in anguish.



## What the Great

French Analytical Chemist,  
Monsieur L. Minier, says about

### WILSON'S INVALIDS' PORT

(A LA GUINIA DU PEROU)

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Chemist.

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WILSON'S INVALIDS' PORT AGENCY:  
87 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

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Many new faces are to be found at the Savoy this week. Waldo and Emerson, the great aerialists; Ruby Rague, the much-talked-about sourette; and Flora Franks, a noted character comedienne, being among the strangers opening this evening. Besides these, there are also talented people. Strong, the delightful balladist, now in her second week; Celia DeLacy, returning for a short engagement; Smith and Ellis, the Morrills, Dick Mack, Kate Rockwell, Jose Bright and Alice Coleman.

Mr. Charles S. Dickson and his talented company will not be able to accept the proffered return date, even although it is certain they would have packed the house. The suggestion was nevertheless quite in place—as showing that Victorians recognize a good thing when it comes their way.

After Gorton's Minstrels at the local playhouse come "In Old Kentucky," with its famous pickaninny band, on the 2nd and 3rd November, and Jolly Ben Hendricks in "A Yemine Yentleman," two evening later.

"Atlantis," the wonderful spherical dancer and "human fire fly," who played a short engagement here with the Harry Lindley show, has now gone into vaudeville for a season and is at the "Prilly." Miss "Atlantis" is a winning girl, and off stage has many firm friends among the ex-Manitobans.

Miss Adelaide Fitz Allan, who was here two years ago as leading lady of the famous Henderson, Dramatic Company, has been specially engaged by Edwin H. Mayo, to do the "Toxic" in his "Puddin'head Wilson."

There's a strong odor of roasted nuton all along the road through this province taken by Hoyt's "Black Sheep."

"Mother Earth," is the title of the new Chinese play from the pen of Francis Powers, of "The Firstborn" fame.

Anita Laurence of "The Milk White Flag," is out of the east with a broken ankle. Cause: high-heeled shoe.

"The Girl from Chilly" is coming this way. This girl, it will be noted is "from Chilly"—very far from.

GREASEPAINT.

DIED.  
EBERTS—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. Rocke Robertson, 35 Gorge road, Victoria, on the 21st inst., at 5:20 p.m. Mary Bell Eberts, relict of the late Wm. D. Eberts, of Chatham, Ont., in her 81st year.

### THE LOCAL NEWS.

Another Victorian.—In the Vancouver contingent for South Africa, is a native born Victorian, Private W. F. Whiteley, a stepson of Chief Sheppard of the city police force. He was born here 22 years ago.

This Evening's Council.—It is anticipated that at this evening's meeting of the City Council, the Victoria & Port Angeles ferry by-law will be formally withdrawn, at request of the interested company, who cannot consent to consider the proposition as formulated in the much mutilated measure that was before the board at its last sitting.

AT ST. PAUL'S ESQUIMAULT.

Congregation Rise and Sing "God Save the Queen" When Victory Is Announced.

During the service at St. Paul's church, Esquimalt, yesterday, the rector, Rev. C. Ensor Sharpe, announced that Admiral Beaumont had received word of another victory for the British troops. The organist struck up "God Save the Queen," and the congregation rose and sang the National Anthem. The congregation of this church is composed largely of navy and army men and their families, and naturally the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

TO BE RE-ARRANGED.

British Columbia, the Territories and Alaska to Be Formed into a See of the Catholic Church.

There is to be a re-arrangement of the administration of the Catholic church in the West, according to a reliable authority. British Columbia and Alaska are to be detached from the See of Oregon and the Northwest Territories from the See of Manitoba, and this province, the Territories and Alaska formed into a separate see. This would necessitate the appointment of an archbishop, and four bishops. There would be a bishop for Vancouver Island, as at present, one for the Mainland and one each for Alaska and the Territories, the Yukon valley being administered by the Alaska bishop. It is said that Rev. Father Cleary, who was spoken of as successor of Archbishop Christie as Bishop of Vancouver Island, will be appointed to the new archbishopric.

This proposed change has caused the delay in the appointment of a bishop of Vancouver Island.

ASKED TO RESIGN.

Sergeant Walker and Constables Abel and Carter "Let Out."

The members of the board of police commissioners had a conference last week, as a result of which Sergeant John Walker and Constables Abel and Carter were asked to resign their positions on the force. As far as could be learned yesterday no answer has as yet been received from the three officers, but one of the commissioners said last evening that unless they accept this easy way of being "let out" more stringent measures would have to be taken.

It is understood that Constable Abel will ask for an investigation and that he has retained counsel with a view to making charges against other members of the force. The reason for asking Constables Abel and Carter to resign is that they are no longer physically capable of performing their duties.

IN THE POLICE COURT.

A Petty Larcenist and a Begg of Drunks to Appear To-day.

As usual in Victoria police circles yesterday was not a very busy day, the only arrests since Saturday night being those of a petty larcenist and several drunks. The alleged thief is John Alfred Holden, who came here as a seaman on a merchant ship. He took a room at the Telegraph hotel a few evening ago and upon leaving in the morning carried away a pair of blankets and a suit of underclothing. When located at Esquimalt by Constables Redgrave and McDonald he had the stolen goods in his possession.

WANTED.—To purchase the contents of a well furnished house; will rent the premises if suitable. Address immediately House, Colonist office.

# Make This Note

In your memorandum book—"Fit-Reform is not made to order, but is made to fit."

After a l it is only a question of fit. "If that suit would only fit me I should be in the biggest kind of luck" says an occasional passer by, "but it won't," and on he goes. If he would only come in and try on a suit he would find that he was one of five shapes "regular," "slim," "short-stout," "tall-stout" or "stout," and that the suit was all of \$10.00 cheaper than the tailors. It is costly to pass by some-times.

SUITS, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25.  
OVERCOATS, \$10 \$12 \$15 \$18 \$20 \$25  
T US : \$4, \$5, \$6.

## The Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

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Allen & Co., Sole Controllers for Victoria



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Purer or more wholesome wines than.

# "Dry Royal" or "Royal Reserve"

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Rubbers

Rubbers

Ladies' and Gents' Rubber Sole Boots in Black, Russet and Violet (waterproof), Gait, The correct Boot for winter wear. Our Boys' and Girls' "Ironclad" School Boots are the best we can buy.

## The Peterson Shoe Co. Ltd

Corner Gov't and Johnson Sts.

## Men's Waterproofs

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## Boys' Waterproofs

## Boys' Reefers

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Goods suitably packed for transportation by Sleighs or otherwise. Requisite Custom House Papers prepared free of charge.

## Klondike and Miners' Outfits.

# Advertise in the Colonist



# THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

*If you wish to enjoy a cup of really delicious tea try Blue Ribbon Ceylon.*

London, Oct. 21.—The startling developments of the week form a vivid contrast to that wearisome period of procrastination and suspense which preceded the outbreak of war.

Sir Redvers Buller, last week's idol, has almost passed out of the popular mind, although that general, despite the fact that he is in mid-ocean, and unaware what befell the Boers at Glencoe, appears to be the main factor in the situation. The Associated Press is reliably informed that his last act before leaving was to cable Sir George White forbidding any British advance pending the arrival of the army corps. It is understood in army circles that General

White believed himself quite strong enough to advance through Laing's Nek. Sir Redvers Buller's prohibition, if carried out, resolves all prognostications into the simple statement that on the extent of Boer aggression depends the number and nature of the engagements that are to mark the next month's fighting. Probably the Boer movement will be curbed by the defeat at Glencoe, but judging from reports the determination sooner or later, anyway before Buller's corps take the field return to the fray with redoubtable aggressiveness in a desperate attempt to break the backbone of General White's force, having previously endeavored to weaken it by feint and flank movements. Such a supposition regarding the Boer plans is based upon the belief that Commandant Jou-

bert's main object is to break up or rout White's command before the British reinforcements arrive. But it is possible the wily Boer general has carefully concealed strategic moves, which he intends to carry out in an unexpected direction, and that the attack upon White on Friday was merely intended to deceive the British as to the main object.

The Associated Press learns that the plans of Sir Redvers Buller, subject to finding on his arrival that the complexion of the campaign is not entirely changed, are to have

Four Divisions, Each a Little Army in itself, and each capable of meeting the full strength of the Boers. As his forces will exceed 80,000 men, that is regarded as feasible. With three armies

he intends to invade the Transvaal from different points, personally leading the principal force through the Free State, sending the other to Natal.

Englishmen who have lived among Boers assert that they will

Never Stick to their Artillery, and there is a unanimous feeling among those who know the Transvaal and its inhabitants that the Boer artillery will cut only a small figure after the first month. Comparatively few have bayonets, revolvers or swords, and it is a military impossibility for men to stand against cavalry charges unless they possess some arms in addition to the rifle. Hence the only alternative when cold steel threatens is to desert the guns. It is not believed that the Boers will

suffer so much the loss of artillery as might at first be thought. Unencumbered by guns, they may again regain the mobility which in a previous war proved such a thorn in the side of organized troops.

A splendid instance of the spontaneous co-operation of army and navy is given in the action of Capt. Lambton, commanding the British first-class cruiser Powerful, while on the way to the Cape. Calling at Mauritius he found a line regiment that had been ordered to Durban, unable to leave for want of transports. Without waiting instructions he embarked the whole regiment on board the Powerful and landed them at Capetown, making an extra quick passage for their benefit.





## VICTORIA TIDES.

[By Mr. Napier Denison.]

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to 14 feet of water in the channel from School Point and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

Sunday, Oct. 22		Monday, Oct. 23	
Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero
6:20 a.m.	8.0 feet.	7:30 a.m.	8.0 feet.
11:00 a.m.	7.8 feet.	11:45 a.m.	6.8 feet.
4:40 p.m.	8.2 feet.	5:01 p.m.	8.0 feet.
11:30 p.m.	1.4 feet.	Midnight	1.8 feet.

## THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,  
Victoria, Oct. 22-8 p.m.

## WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

The barometer is steadily rising and the winds remain moderate over the Pacific slope, while in the Canadian territories it is falling accompanied by sleet or snow. Showers have occurred along the coast from California northward to Vancouver Island.

## TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	42	53
New Westminster	44	56
Kamloops	42	50
Barkerville	24	40
Calgary	28	36
Winnipeg	24	30
Portland, Ore.	46	52
San Francisco, Cal.	52	60

## FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and vicinity—Moderate, variable winds, partly fair, not much change in temperature.  
Lower mainland—Moderate winds, fair with showers chiefly at night.

## PASSENGERS.

By Str. Victorian from the Sound Saturday:

W. J. Macaulay.	A. C. McKinnon.
H. P. Pond.	Miss Kieley.
Mrs. Pond.	J. H. Rieby.
T. M. Reed.	Miss Chisham.
O. Ziegler.	Mrs. Oddy.
Mrs. Gilliam.	Mrs. Hude.
Mrs. Home.	James Breen.
Miss Jessie.	Capt. Levenworth.
F. H. Kirkhoff.	M. M. O'Dell.
Mrs. Kirkhoff.	P. Harper.
J. D. Phillips.	Capt. Myers.
Mrs. May Reed.	C. J. Spratt.
M. C. Beckley.	Robt. Croft.
C. H. Jennings.	James McMann.
Mrs. McGee.	Wm. Chikman.
Mrs. Macaulay.	Dr. Baker.
Mrs. Bangs.	Mrs. Baker.
F. J. Croase.	J. Joseph.
B. S. Conway.	Miss Norton.
C. A. Elmsheir.	Miss Janyer.
By Str. Victorian from the Sound Sunday:	
Jos. Gordon.	J. C. Mathews.
J. Hodgson.	J. H. Lewis.
Jos. Gordon, Jr.	W. H. Rutigan.
D. Clark.	M. Gates.
S. Sue.	C. W. Nelson.
Goe. Muller.	A. L. Morton.
D. Vorder.	Geo. W. Sparks.
B. D. Rue.	J. J. Wingston.
Ed. Fox.	J. Pingree.
J. Sanford.	J. Brooks.
E. Anderson.	F. P. Douglas.
J. A. Thomson.	L. Pither.
H. C. Willard.	Mrs. Pither.
E. Bromard.	Mrs. Campbell.
James Rodgers.	J. Burmiston.
P. G. Izard.	S. S. Schultz.
B. S. Surtonghame.	Miss Myers.
T. Chadwick.	Miss Murgeson.
M. W. Winst.	Miss Mowson.
D. Caster.	J. Hunter.
P. Richardson.	J. Millett.
Jos. Luce.	J. W. Elliott.
R. Clark.	A. Buelon.
O. Blake.	M. Ross.
J. H. Rogers.	Wm. Godfrey.
A. D. Fraser.	F. E. C.
W. E. Hunt.	A. L. Hunt.

## CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

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W. E. Pales.	J. A. Hayward.
J. E. Phillips.	R. J. Saunders & Co.
Simon Lester & Co.	E. P. Rithet & Co.
Mrs. Ma the Prahm.	D. Spencer.
Earnson, H. & Co.	S. Laker & Co.
C. Hinton & Co.	Miss Exp. Co.
E. G. Prior & Co.	Henderson Bros.
J. H. Todd & Son.	K. R. J.
Hickman Tye H Co.	P. McGuade & Son.
Langley & Co.	McCandless Bros.
Weller Bros.	

## SOLDIERS OF THE LINE.

(By Carroll Ryan.)

Kings always have artillery.  
It is a kindly arm;  
The lords do fight in cavalry,  
It has a lordly charm;  
But the people have the infantry,  
The men of pluck divine,  
Who never flinch in any pinch—  
The Soldiers of the Line.

Since Edward Prince of Wales beheld  
His chivalry advance,  
From Dover to the Continent,  
To meet the king of France;  
The King met the Arab foe  
At Omdurman, the sign  
Of victory was ever with  
The Soldiers of the Line.

As bowmen, spearmen, halberdiers,  
Or with the bayonet keen;  
As riflemen, or grenadiers,  
Their like was never seen.  
From Calais to the Himalayas,  
And o'er the hills of Spain,  
They met the foe, and laid them low,  
And can do so again.

At Quatre Bras and Waterloo,  
Unflinching from the start,  
They did all mortal men could do,  
To conquer Bonaparte.  
On Alma's heights, at Inkerman,  
They showed their courage fine,  
And beat the Russians two to one—  
The Soldiers of the Line.

They stand as they have ever stood;  
No braver e'er were seen;  
They gave their lives, they shed their blood,  
For country and for Queen.  
Then up and give a hearty cheer,  
And let their glory shine—  
The men who never knew a fear—  
The Soldiers of the Line.

And now they go to Africa,  
The land of burning suns,  
And soon the world will pause to hear  
The thunder of their guns,  
No power on earth their march can stay,  
Their mission is divine,  
For right must rule, wrong must give way,  
When Belton from line.  
Montreal, Oct. 11, 1899.

For use in rainy weather a New Jersey woman has patented a skirt protector, which combines a short petticoat and a detachable water-proof bottom portion, which can be attached to the short skirt in wet weather.

## Sermons

## On the War.

## Reference Made in the Churches to the Struggle and Its Cause.

## Enthusiasm at Esquimalt Over the News of the Latest Victory.

In most of the city churches last evening the services were in the nature of a farewell to the departing volunteers. Reference was made by the preachers to the war, appropriate music was rendered by the choirs and in some cases the pulpits were draped in flags. This was the case at the Metropolitan Methodist church, where the pastor, Rev. J. C. Speer, preached. His text was: II. Tim. ii. 3—Thou therefore endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.

He said: "We are once more drawn into the throes of war and our brothers are called to the front to defend their fellows in the matter of rights which are dearer than life to the true Briton. It must be deplored by all lovers of our Lord Jesus Christ that there was found no way out of the trouble in the Transvaal but by the sword and the bullet, but it cannot be said that old England has shown any haste in calling on a conflict, which we pray may be short, and to which there can be but one ending. There must come a time when there shall be no more war, but it would seem as if that long-looked-for time has not come yet.

War has always been a scourge, and the history of war must convince the most bloodthirsty of men that it is the most costly way to settle international difficulties or to acquire larger dominions. Still there are times when it would be inexcusable were we to allow the rights of our citizens, in another land, to be ignored and their lives made a burden to them.

There is one fact that must not be forgotten, that the British flag always means freedom to the right, and repression for the wrong. This is true even though it might be proven that the Britisher is not always a saint.

There seems to have been a strange providence following the flag we love, for in no other way can we explain the fact of the supremacy of the flag under which we fight. Is there not a God who will do the best for the world, and if at times he does answer us "thy terrible things," it is always in righteousness?

We need not declare that we have always done the best thing in the wars we have waged, nor is it necessary to try to prove that we have always had the most lofty motives, though it has been true generally, but what we do say is that God has given to British arms a success which has not been known since the world began.

Let us not forget that we are a Christian people and that as such we are to look at this war from a standpoint, not purely of the triumph of our soldiers, but with keen sympathy for those who are called upon to sorrow over the losses they shall sustain. The innocent must suffer with the guilty in every war. We cannot shut out our eyes the sight of the homes of those who are in that land, and our sympathy must go out to the women and children of the Boers as well as to the families of the Anglo-Saxons. We are liable to forget that they are as little to be blamed for this condition of affairs as we who never saw the Transvaal. There may be hunger and cold and disease, and in any case there must be broken and shattered homes, never to be set up again.

I was in the old grave yard yonder at Montgomery, Ala., last March, and there were hundreds of graves which had on the limestone slab at the head, the one word, "Unknown." There were those who brought flowers to lay on these graves, and they did not know where to place the flowers, but they did know that somewhere there was one that left to fight for his country and never plate. But for all these things we say returned to the old home. It is always so, and it is unspeakably sad to contemplate some things which are dearer than life to the dead.

course, but if that is true of any it is true of India upon which she is said to have forced the opium traffic. But when we think of the blessings England has given to that country the evil done almost disappears.

We are prepared to follow this old flag to the ends of the earth and never allow it to be taken to shame. We cannot express our loyalty to this banner of the British better than with the latest, and greatest of our patriotic poets in the following beautiful words:

THE ENGLISH FLAG.  
Winds of the world, give answer. They are whispering to and fro—  
And what should they know of England,  
Who only England know?  
The poor little street-lamp people that vapor  
and fume and brag,  
They are lifting their heads in the stillness  
to yelp at the English flag.

Must we borrow a clout from the Boer—to plaster anew with dirt?  
An Irish lass's bandage, or an English cow-boy's shirt?  
We may not speak of England; her flag's  
to sell or share.  
What is the flag of England? Winds of  
the World declare.

THE WIDOW AT WINDSOIL.  
"Take 'old' of the wings of the mornin'  
An' 'old' round the world till you're dead;  
But you won't get away from the time that  
they play  
To the 'homin' old rag over 'ead  
(Poor beggars—'t's 'ot over 'ead.)

DR. CAMPBELL'S SERMON.

Something About the Countries with Which Britain Is at War.

Rev. Dr. Campbell at First Presbyterian church last evening gave an address on the Transvaal. He said that the Transvaal separated the Orange Free State from the Cape Colony, hence the "Transvaal" simply meant the country beyond the Vaal river. The tropic of Capricorn and the 30th longitude east crossed near the centre of the Republic. It is 500 miles north and south, and 400 east and west; with an area of 105,000 square miles, and population of 1,000,000 or less than a fifth of the population of Canada. The Orange Free State to the south of the Vaal river, and which joined the Transvaal in the present war against Great Britain, has an area of 75,000 square miles, and a population of 150,000 or 50,000 less than British Columbia. Only one-half of the population are whites, being descendants of Dutch and English. In the nineteenth century many farmers with their cattle went from Cape Colony to the Orange Free State, and were followed a few years after by a large colony of Boers who made war on the natives, who by treaty were under the protection of Great Britain, which sent out an army that defeated the Boers, and for the partition of the Transvaal the government in the Orange Free State, but owing to frequent rebellions of the Boers and natives, Her Majesty's government withdrew in 1855, and assisted them to form a republic with president, executive council, and congress. The return which Britain gets for all her good offices to the Orange Free State, is that the republic has been Transvaal in a war against the Empire.

The Transvaal as to its physical geography is a plateau of an altitude of 4,000 feet. The Boers are thoroughly acquainted with the mountains, passes and valleys, and each of them is a mountaineer soldier, and the British troops will find there the difficulty, they met in India two years ago, and in Scotland in 1747. The climate on the whole is salubrious. The annual rainfall is about the same as in this city—the hot and rainy season being from October to March. There is no country in the world as rich in minerals of all kinds of mercantile value. The aborigines are of the Basuto family, which is closely related to the Zulus and Kafirs. The white population are Boers who are descendants of the Dutch and French of Cape Colony. During the last 20 years a large number of British, chiefly miners and traders immigrated into the Transvaal. The Boers made bitter war against the aborigines and always treated the British residents with the greatest injustice. The civil affairs are carried on by a congress of 44 members, elected every four years, a president and an executive council. When in 1876 the republic was in danger of being blotted out in a war with the strong tribes outside, and her treasury was insolvent, she asked and received the help of Great Britain, which assumed the sovereignty of the country. The Boers rebelled in the first opportunity in 1881, and in the following year Britain withdrew from the Transvaal.

"Here, I believe," said Dr. Campbell, "is where the 'Grand Old Man,' then in power, made a mistake—he withdrew from the country instead of maintaining the prestige of Great Britain, and teaching the troublesome Boers a salutary lesson by British guns.

"In 1883, Kruger was elected president and ever since he followed a policy of ill-treatment and oppression of the British, and industriously fanned the flames of race animosity between the Dutch and British which culminated in the present war. Britain gives equal rights to the Dutch in all her colonies, and she asks nothing more for her subjects in the Transvaal. Kruger promised equal rights, but failed to keep his promise. Mr. Chamberlain would have been satisfied if the exercise of the franchise were given the British, so that they could take part in the administration of civil affairs, and he would allow them to redress their own grievances, but Kruger's ultimatum was so outrageous, so arrogant, and so unjust that Her Majesty's government could not think of even discussing it. A little republic declaring war against the most powerful Empire in the world is sad, and it is suicidal. Britain did everything that diplomacy could do to avert war, but the ground is thrown down, and she must take it up. She is not seeking glory in war with a little republic, but she is seeking justice for her people, and justice she must have. If the United States went to the help of the oppressed Cubans, how much more Britain should go to the help of her wronged and oppressed children. We are proud that the Boers are part of such an Empire. All the colonies have come to the help of the Mother Country, and show the unity of the Empire. We rejoice that Canada is sending 1,000 of her sons, and would send 10,000 if permitted or needed, to defend the old flag. The city of Victoria sends tonight to the Transvaal 25 of her young men to maintain the Union Jack. Great Britain and secure equal rights, and justice for their fellow subjects in the dark continent. May God protect them and bring them back in safety. I am proud the Foreign Mission committee of the Presbyterian church in Canada, which met in Toronto last week, offered to send a chaplain with the Canadian contingent, and pay all his expenses."

To prevent the judgment of obstruction in a conduit a Pennsylvania has designed a new pattern of tubing, in which the inner wall has ribs formed at angles to the direction of the current of water, causing it to take a zigzag course through the conduit.

## Victorians for The Front.

(Continued From First Page.)

not pretend to say—but I think that it will at least be quite safe to predict that will not be the last.

"When the details of the recent battle of Glencoe came to hand I think it must have thrilled the heart of every Canadian to read that after the brave Sir William Symons was mortally wounded, the officer who took command and brought the victory to completion was a Canadian—Major Yale of Quebec. (Applause.)

"And so I wish to say to our volunteers that it should be their aim to do all that in them lies to insure that the Imperial military service of Canada shall have a splendid beginning. And in this connection I think I may say that Nelson's famous old motto must now be amended somewhat to fit the times—let us now say: 'The Empire expects every man to do his duty.' (Applause.)

"And so as soldier citizens of that Empire we bid you God speed—as Canadians we will watch with the keenest interest every move of the regiment of which you form a part—and as British Columbians remember that we will note the record made by every individual man of you. I have the very greatest pleasure in now presenting to each of you a purse as a token of the good-will and esteem of your fellow Victorians."

THE ROLL CALL.

It was at this stage of the proceedings that the pent-up feelings of the immense audience found opportunity of expression—for as one by one, the men of the accepted contingent responded to name—mounted the platform—saluted—and received the farewell words of the Governor, cheers rang through the hall the volunteers must have awakened the neighboring hills.

The volunteers were distinguishable from their late comrades of the Fifth, chiefly by their appearance in forage caps instead of helmets—and it was to be noted that it was no longer "Gunner" this or "Bombardier" that—"Private" being the title applied to all.

Here they are as they stepped forward amid the plaudits of their friends:

RALPH W. J. LEEMAN, who was born in Olympia, Wash., and for sixteen years past has made his home in this city, his grandmother, Mrs. E. Hamilton, residing at 17 North Park street. He has taken an active part in all the sports, and is a member of the Victoria Athletic Club.

WILLIAM H. STEBBINGS, who was born in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., has lived for the past six years with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stebbings, in this city. His active experience has yet to be gained, for it is only as a member of the Fifth that he has heretofore been identified with the military.

HENRY J. D. ANDREWS—an Auckland, N.Z., man by birth, his father having been in the colonial forces of that colony. He has no relatives living on this side of the water, and has gained his knowledge of matters military only as one of the Fifth Regiment.

ACTING SERGEANT WILLIAM I. SCOTT, another of the Ontario-born volunteers, London, Ont., being his birthplace. During the greater part of his eight years of residence in Victoria he has been a valued and enthusiastic member of the Fifth Regiment, which he rejoined after a year's absence, and among the Canadian contingent at the Queen's Jubilee. In aquatic, football, and more recently, cycling circles, he has been a prominent figure—indeed his athletic connection (chiefly as one of the heroes of the J. B. A. A.) make him one of the best known and most popular of the local contingent.

FREDERICK TEMPLE CORNWALL, a native British Columbia and son of ex-Lieut.-Governor Hon. C. F. Cornwall, the greater part of his life has been spent in Victoria, where he is a prominent and popular member of athletic as well as social circles.

HENRY SMITHURST, another of the native-born; his life has been spent in the city whose honor he now goes to maintain. His relatives and friends live here, and it is as a member of the Fifth that he has gained his preliminary schooling in the art of war.

JOHN TODD, a native of Cedar Hill, who has nevertheless already had a taste of active service. He has indeed only just returned from the Philippines, where he was fighting in the Japanese (in colors in troop K of the Fourth United States Cavalry. Arriving by the Queen on Friday he promptly proffered his services to his country, and they were as promptly accepted. All his relatives reside in the neighborhood of Victoria.

SEYMOUR HASTINGS O'DELL, born in Surrey of Irish parents, and who although not yet past the middle twenties, has already seen two complete campaigns. His first taste of active service was with a British cavalry regiment. Then he was in infancy in the Ashantee war, and his sword was also proffered to and accepted by Chili during the latest revolution in that country. He has been a resident of this city for perhaps six months past, during a considerable part of that time being clerk of the Hotel Diarid.

FRANK FINCH-SMILES, an Englishman by birth, but an enthusiastic Canadian by adoption, in all that the term implies. He has been a resident of Victoria for perhaps eighteen months past, having previously been engaged in the dramatic profession in New York and on tour. Volunteer service in the Old Country and the Fifth has made up the total of his service to date.

FRANK DICKENSON, a Dublin boy, has made British Columbia his home for the past two years. During that period he has been for a considerable time engaged in mining in Kootenay, Alberta and Atlin, his patriotism some months ago bringing him into the ranks of the Fifth Regiment.

GEORGE NEILL, a Toronto-born British Columbian, for ten years past resident with his parents in this city. His father, Mr. Archibald Neill, has his home on Orchard street, and the one son has for some time past been a useful member of the Fifth.

WILLIAM L. BRETHOUR, San Francisco contribution to the gallant contingent. He again is a home-born soldier, being son of Mr. John Brethour of North Saanich, where the enthusiastic and appreciative community just prior to his departure mustered to present a magnificent gold watch as a

token of their affection, and of the sincerity of the hope that he may win honor and renown and return safe home when the war is ended.

JAMES W. JONES, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and during the past several years resident in this province, being for the greater part of the time engaged in mining enterprises, chiefly on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. His previous military experience has been gained in the military schools of the United States.

ALTHEUR CARTER, is a native of London, England, who came to Victoria when his widowed mother, Mrs. T. Carter, in 1891. He is a brother-in-law of the well known ex-jockey player, Mr. Harry Morton, and has for some time past been an enthusiastic member of the Fifth Regiment.

ALEXANDER C. BEECH, a Staffordshire man by birth, who has counted Victoria his home for two years past, during which time he has been engaged as a teacher of dancing. He first saw service with the volunteers for the Metropole campaign, Bulwary, in 1896, afterwards he served with the Bechuanaland police, and on the outbreak of the American-Spanish war enlisted in troop A of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, being denied the honor, however, of going to the front.

JOHN H. DIXON, a native of Christchurch, N.Z., but bred and educated in England, where his family still resides. His education was obtained at the Scotch Land Collegiate Institute and Grammar School, where military drill is made a special feature of instruction. His military life has been restricted heretofore to home service with the Fifth.

CLARK W. GAMBLE, who although not a native-born "provincial," has lived so long in British Columbia (being born in Lachute, Que.) as to be regarded almost as a native son. His father is Mr. Gamble, the engineer, and he himself is a prominent member of the Rugby Football team, who will miss him sadly in the forward line during the season just opening—while remembering with pride that it is in the forward line he will be found where the flag of Britain goes.

CECIL M. ROBERTS, an Englishman by birth, and for several years past an employee of the Lands and Works office here. He has no relatives but very many friends in Victoria and throughout British Columbia.

JAMES ANDERTON, yet another of the Torontonians, who also represents the district of Comox, his family now living in that Island division.

ACTING SERGEANT JOSEPH R. NORTHCOOT, a son of City Assessor W. V. Northcott, and a soldier whom the volunteers cheer as one of their own children. His career in the Fifth during several years past has been a creditable one, and his city will watch his future rise with interest commingled with pride.

ARTHUR MAUNDELL, Ontario-born but a British Columbian for the past three months. He had but recently joined the Fifth, his previous experience being with the 35th Battalion.

JOHN HENRY SOMERS, and JAMES STEWART, the former an English-Canadian and the latter a Scottish-Canadian, each with many friends here.

STEPHEN C. COURT, an Irishman, well known among the waterfront community. He was mate for a time on the steamer "Wilde" and afterwards sailed on the Queen City and "Danu."

CAPT. M. G. BLANCHARD, an Ontario man, who gained his first military experience with Field Artillery at Eastern province. He has resided in British Columbia for upwards of ten years, practising his profession as a veterinary surgeon, and at the same time devoting his talents and energy to the upbuilding of the crack corps of the British Empire. Working his way through the ranks, he accepted his commission in 1894, after seven years of connection with the force. For number of years past he has acted as adjutant of the regiment.

THE CAPTAIN'S RESPONSE.  
The presentation to the departing volunteers being concluded, Captain Blanchard last of all meeting with a royal reception, there were calls from all parts of the hall for a farewell word from that official. In response he said, with soldierly brevity:

"On behalf of my company and for myself, I thank you, citizens of Victoria, for the kindly expressions of appreciation you have showered upon us this evening. We shall remember to-night wherever we go, and always with both pride and pleasure. We shall endeavor to worthily uphold the honor of the city of Victoria."

"There is one regret we feel in parting—it is that Mr. Pooley and the other officers of our regiment will not be accompanying us. We should like to have them. But we will do our part.

"We thank you and bid you good-bye, Mr. Mayor and citizens of Victoria. We bid you good-bye, Col. Gregory and men of the Fifth Regiment." (Loud applause.)

Another appropriate and ringing vocal selection followed—Mr. A. F. Gower singing the Canadian "Maple Leaf" and the immense audience with the Arion club taking up the chorus. It was then Col. Gregory's turn.

COL. GREGORY.  
The commanding officer of the Fifth expressed the thanks of the local military to the citizens for their manifestations of appreciation, and hoped that these evidences of approval would spur on the men of the regiment to become every inch "Soldiers of the Queen." He urged the young men to unite with the corps, so that in the event of a real necessity for every arm in the Empire, British and Canadian might be found trained and ready for the field or for defence.

In a word to the rejected volunteers, he bade them remember that they had not been set aside for any want of soldierly efficiency, but only because Canada had so desired to present the best of her sons as a first offering to the defence of the Empire—that an exceptionally high standard of physical qualification had been set—a standard far above that of any country of Europe. Canada was thus able to present the highest class of soldiers at this time when there appeared to be no real necessity for their service, except to demonstrate the readiness of all parts of the Empire to unite at Britain's call—thus providing an oblation for the benefit of Europe.

(Applause.) The Canadian contingent for the Transvaal, the members of the J. B. A. A. gathered in force at the clubhouse last evening, to wish him good luck and a safe return—and incidentally to present a magnificent open-face gold watch, bearing the recipient's monogram on the back, and within the inscription: "Presented to William I. Scott by the members of the J. B. A. A., as a token of esteem, and his departure for active service in South Africa with the Canadian Volunteers—Victoria, B.C.,

In pronouncing the benediction upon the soldiers and their citizen well-wishers the venerable Bishop Cridge also spoke

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briefly, his voice (feeble at first) rising as he warmed with his subject, until it rang clearer and more distinctly through the hall than it has sounded for months if not years past to the Victoria audiences who have had the pleasure of having the reverend gentleman with them.

"It is sweet to die for our country," he said, "this is a fact, and it is a fact that in deep and widespread been awake in Victoria as moves our minds to-day. We have heard of wars and rumors of wars from time to time through all our sojourn here, but they have been far off, and though not without interest, attended with little agitation. Once or twice there seemed prospect of the battle coming to our shores and there was some apprehension, but not of a violent character.

"But now that we are parting with a body of younger citizens to engage in a far-distant strife, long looked for and now at last unhappily come, we are touched more deeply.

"It was a happy thought to give these brave young volunteers a send-off to cheer and encourage them on their way. Nobly has the suggestion been responded to, worthy of